



ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.

THE ANTI MORMON bill has passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a large majority. It is, as Delegate Crain of Utah, designated it, a bill to destroy the Mormon Church and confiscate its property. If this were a despotic government, where State and church were combined, such a law would not be inconsistent; but in a democratic republic, where church and State are disassociated, and where every man is at liberty to do as he pleases provided he doesn't encroach upon the rights or liberty of any body else, the law referred to is not only utterly incompatible, but is a grotesque travesty upon free institutions. Congress has the right to make polygamy in the territories a crime, in the future; but having allowed the Mormons to establish households on a polygamous basis, it has no right, but that conferred by force, to destroy the long existing households established on that basis. There should be no more plural marriages, but those that already exist should remain. Such marriages were made in accordance with the rules and forms of the Mormon Church, which acknowledges Christ as its head, and Christ said "what God has joined together let not man put asunder." As regards the confiscation of the property of the Mormon Church, Congress has no more right to do so than it has to confiscate the property of any other church in the country, and the U. S. Supreme Court would so decide. Indeed it is highly probable the whole law, if submitted to that court, would be declared unconstitutional by reason of its implied if not expressed ex post facto character.

MR. DOLPH has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to spend five million dollars on coast defenses. That sum would not be sufficient to erect impregnable defenses at a single Atlantic port; and by the time it would be expended new means of offense would be invented that would render the expense an utter waste of money. But half that sum would extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, now on the eve of abandonment for lack of money to repair it, from Cumberland to the Ohio river, thereby creating a cheap water way from the Atlantic coast to the West, and, by reducing transportation charges, lessen the cost of living to millions of the people of the country.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives yesterday agreed to report in favor of a bill abolishing the Alexandria customs district, including the territory of that district in the Georgetown district, making the headquarters of the consolidated districts at Georgetown, and putting a deputy in charge of the Alexandria customs house. As the bill abolishes sixty-four other districts, each of which has one or more representatives and probably a Senator opposed to its abolition, there is not much likelihood of its passage, at least during the present session of Congress.

THE U. S. SENATE is again considering a treaty with Nicaragua for a canal through that country. It is again, therefore, entering upon, not only dangerous, but forbidden ground; forbidden by prescriptive—the strongest of all law, and by the strict observance of which for a century this country has escaped untold troubles and injuries. Washington's farewell injunction to avoid entangling foreign alliances is as wise now as it was when first written.

THE Richmond Dispatch asks the GAZETTE "if there is a better man in Congress than Mr. Randall?" Probably there is. There is certainly many a better democrat in Congress than Mr. Randall.

AND CLUVERIUS was hanged to-day for the alleged murder of Miss Madison, protesting his innocence in the face of death and eternity. It is to be hoped that no mistake has been made.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1887.

The newspaper correspondents here have been invited to attend the special reception to be given at the White House during the remainder of the winter. But the invitations came generally and not individually. An old correspondent, well known and highly respected throughout Virginia, of which State he is a native, in talking about this invitation this morning, said it reminded him of the way in which ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, told him food was supplied to him and Secretaries Seddon, Meuninger, Campbell and other venerable, dignified and distinguished gentlemen confined in Fort Pulaski after the war. Their food was not brought to them in plates, but all in one bucket, by a soldier, who, when he brought it, said, "Men, here's your grub!"

The hanging of Cluverius was apparently of as much interest here as it was in Virginia. Most every one at the Capitol and at the hotels was talking about it. The news reached here soon after the hanging took place, and was received nearly everywhere with regret, the general expression being to the effect that while Cluverius was probably guilty, he was not proved to be so, and that many people would die in the firm conviction that his hanging was a judicial murder.

The resolution offered in the Senate a day or two ago by General Mahone in reference to the winter blockades of the harbor of Washington was referred to the committee on commerce. That committee met this morning and requested the General to give them such information respecting the mat-

ter as he possessed. The General, accompanied by ex-postmaster Windsor, of Alexandria, thereupon called upon the District Commissioners, who immediately telegraphed to Baltimore to find out the cost of an ice boat, their intention being to recommend the purchase of such a boat, to be kept here all the time and be used every winter in keeping the channel of the Potomac open. There is but little doubt that an appropriation for the desired object will be made.

The reception at the White House last night was the grandest one of the season. A large number of congressmen were present, among them representatives Tucker and Trigg, of Virginia. The former was one of the President's set.

D. M. Turpie, who has received the senatorial nomination of the democratic caucus of the Indiana legislature, is now U. S. district attorney. He is an ex-Senator, having served out the unexpired term of Senator Jessie D. Bright, of Indiana, who was expelled in 1861 for writing a letter to President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States, recommending a young man for a position in the Confederate army.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Mr. Weaver, of Ohio, to expend the Treasury surplus in the purchase of U. S. bonds at their market value.

Mr. S. Wellford Corbin of King George county, Va., called upon General Mahone at the Capitol to-day with the resolutions adopted by the farmers' congress, now in session here, and requested their consideration by the Senate.

The Pension Committee of the House to-day postponed definite action on the bill to pension the widows of Generals Logan and Blair until next week. They agreed to report favorably a bill prohibiting those receiving special pensions from surrendering them to receive pensions under the general law. They also agreed to report favorably a bill giving pensions to men who previous to enlisting in the Union army had been in the army of the Confederate States. There are about one hundred of such cases.

General Pleasanton being interviewed last night respecting the Mosby case, said Mosby gave him a great deal of trouble during the war, but that he could have captured him any time he wanted, had he been allowed to do so. He said he, Pleasanton, was in the army of the Potomac, out of the territory of which he could not go, while Mosby's operations were chiefly confined to the territory of the army of the Virginia, which Secretary of War Brady has been ordered to take a lucrative position in New York upon the close of his congressional term, but it is understood, has decided to remain in Virginia.

It is understood that the \$90,000 struck off the coast survey bill by the House Appropriations Committee will be restored by the Senate Committee.

The District of Columbia committee of the Senate at their meeting this morning agreed to report favorably the House bill for a bridge across the Eastern Branch, but refused to consider the nomination of Matthews, the colored recorder of deeds of this city, and by a vote of 7 to 6 declined to report adversely on the bill. It is said that the Senate will adopt the report by the same large majority it did before, as, so far as known, not one member has changed his opinion respecting it.

Representative Barbour, Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, of the Virginia Midland Railway, Mr. Reverdy Dingerfield, of Alexandria, and some other members of the committee in Kanawha county, W. Va., left here last night in a special car for that place.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lieut. Wm. H. Emory will try to reach the North Pole via Behring's Straits in the *Thetis*.

The white population of Alaska has more than doubled during the last eighteen months.

Henry H. Pendleton, of West Virginia, has been appointed United States consul at Southampton.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Sherman Everts, of New York, and Miss Lucy Brady, of Baltimore.

General Hawley was nominated by the republican members of the Connecticut legislature yesterday for U. S. Senator.

A bill was reported in the Senate yesterday for the erection of a monument to negro soldiers and sailors killed in battle.

Lucy Stanley, a sister of Emma Stanley, the dead queen of the gipsies, now becomes the sovereign in the United States of the wanderers.

In both branches of the West Virginia Legislature resolutions for an investigation into the management of the State penitentiary were introduced yesterday.

The Senate yesterday passed Mr. Vest's resolution of inquiry for an account of expenditures in prosecution of cases in State courts by federal officials since July, 1879.

Senator Everts made a speech yesterday against the passage of the interstate commerce bill, and when he had concluded there was, of course, no time left for other Senators to say anything.

A despatch from Berlin to the London Times says: "The struggle with France may yet be averted, but the speeches in the Reichstag leave no room for doubt that we are on the eve of a recurrence of the conflict era that preceded the Danish and Austrian campaign."

Bismarck made a speech in the Reichstag yesterday, threatening dissolution unless the septennate is passed, but the prevailing opinion is that the government will be defeated to-day. The prevailing sentiment at European capitals is peaceful, though the situation is regarded as threatening.

The Senate yesterday non concurred in the House substitute for the Senate polygamy bill. The House passed a bill amending the law regulating the removal of causes from State to federal courts, also a bill providing for the bringing of suits against the government of the United States.

In the Circuit Court at Indianapolis, yesterday, in the application filed by President Green Smith, of the Senate, praying for an injunction restraining Lieut. Gov. Robertson from performing the duties of his office, the attorneys for the latter moved for a continuance until after adjournment of the legislature. Judge Ayres overruled the motion, and gave Robertson until to-day to answer Smith's complaint.

Robert Warren, aged fifty-four years, and an old resident of Wood county, W. Va., committed suicide Wednesday, by hanging himself with a trace-chain to the rafters of his barn. He told his wife he was going out to feed, and not returning, she went to look for him, and found his body hanging as above described. No other cause than hard times can be assigned for his rashness, as he was mentally sound. He left a large family destitute.

On February 1, by decrees of the United States Circuit Courts for the Eastern District of Virginia, &c., in the case of "William Mahone, et al., vs. the Southern Telegraph Company and others, the commissioners will sell in Richmond all of the property, franchises and rights of the Southern Telegraph Company from and between the city of Washington and Selma, Ala.—about 1,800 miles of poles and about 5,000 miles of wire. The company failing to pay interest on its bonds William Mahone and certain other bondholders applied to Judge Hughes for the appointment of a receiver, which he did. Edward S. Stokes holds \$200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, and Robert Garrett \$50,000.

## CLUVERIUS.

Notwithstanding the many predictions to the contrary and the treasured hope of the condemned man that something would turn up to save his neck or stave off the execution of the mandate of the court, Thomas J. Cluverius was hanged in the jail yard in Richmond to-day at eight minutes past one o'clock for the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison in March, 1885. The interest excited by this case has grown intenser as time has rolled by, and as the fatal day drew nearer and nearer the mysterious murder has become more and more the theme of comment. The GAZETTE office has been thronged all day with persons eager to learn the latest, and at about the hour when it was supposed the fatal trap was to be sprung the groups about the bulletin board were augmented considerably. When it was finally announced that the Governor had refused to interfere, and that within a few minutes Cluverius would be launched into the unseen world whither his alleged victim had gone nearly two years ago, the excitement was intense. In a short while a despatch announcing the final act in the sad tragedy was received and bulletined, and almost simultaneously the telephone disseminated the news from one end of the town to the other. The interest exhibited in and around the GAZETTE office, where the news was first posted, rivaled that usually shown in heated Presidential contests.

Cluverius arose from his couch yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, after spending a restless night. He made his toilet and read his Bible for awhile, as usual, and then ate his breakfast. He ate only sparingly, though a abundance of cold turkey, pork-pies, beefsteak, coffee, bread and butter were sent him. About 10 o'clock Willie Cluverius called to see his brother, and remained with him a long time. Later Rev. Mr. Clotson and Dr. Hatcher came. Mr. J. B. Cranshaw and another friend also visited the cell and offered prayers for the prisoner's soul's salvation. Mrs. Tunstall, the aunt, who has done so much for her nephew, called during the morning and bade him farewell. Mr. T. C. Morton, of Staunton, Va., also called on Cluverius during the day and had a lengthy conversation with him. "The prisoner," said Mr. Morton, "looked as innocent as a sucking dove and talked as cheerily and hopefully as a man possibly could under any circumstances. He asked me to go to see the Governor and intercede in his behalf. I did so and the Governor remarked to me: 'I have doubt about the guilt of the man; I do not see a hook to hang a hope upon, and I think the chain of evidence unbroken from beginning to end.' Visitors were numerous during the day, but Cluverius excused himself to most of them.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock Cluverius's dinner was brought in. It consisted of beefsteak, turkey, breast bacon and cabbage, sweet potatoes, pickle, bread, butter, and coffee. He ate heartily of this meal. All the jail officials say Cluverius held up during the day remarkably well. They saw no signs of his weakening or giving away, and he greeted all who called upon him with his accustomed politeness. The scaffold was erected at the east end of the yard on the Marshall-street side of the jail. The platform was eight feet square, and was reached by fifteen steps in the rear. The main floor is 11 feet from the ground, and from the floor to the top cross beam is 7 feet. The scaffold is made principally of pine, and the top cross beam, which is arched about an inch, is Virginia black walnut. The trap-door was 3 feet square, and was sprung by a rope attached to the trigger and snatched back and downward by the falling of a heavy weight.

At 12 o'clock noon yesterday Lyon G. Tyler, esq., as counsel for Edward McIntosh, appeared before Judge Holladay, of the Chancery Court, presented a lengthy bill of information, and asked for an injunction against City Sergeant James C. Smith to keep him from using the scaffold reserved for the complainant for the execution of Cluverius until his bill was satisfied. An effort was subsequently made to have the matter postponed till Monday (which would, of course, have deferred the execution of the death sentence on Cluverius), but Judge Holladay rendered an opinion that McIntosh had no case, and the preparations for the hanging were resumed. During the day several papers were sent to the Governor attempting to explain who the couple were Dr. Stratton met on the night of the murder, in the hope, doubtless, the Executive would find something in them to justify him in further postponing the hanging.

Last night three extra guards, armed with guns loaded with buckshot, were placed on duty in the main yard, as a precautionary measure against any attempt which might be made by unauthorized parties to effect admission. Sergeant Smith and his deputies were also on duty all night. Captain Frank Cunningham was at the jail nearly all night, and sang several pieces for the prisoner.

As soon as the prisoner rose this morning he was taken from his former quarters and given a bath and dressed in his new suit of clothes. He had invited several of his friends to call to see him, and received them during the morning.

Superintendent Thompson, of the Fire Alarm Department, made arrangements to strike all the private fire-alarm gongs in the city the instant the trap was sprung.

The hanging was done with a rope twenty-three feet long, made in Richmond of fine silk thread. The silk is of different bright colors. The noose part was greased with olive oil to make it slip easily.

AN IMPOSTER.—Last Friday a young woman went to Mr. Davis's house, near Occoquan, stating that her name was Sampson; that she was from Maine, where she owned real estate, and that her trunk was in Fredericksburg. On Sunday night Mrs. Davis missed a "jersey" and a child's neck-lace, and suspected the woman of the theft. She was searched, and the missing articles, with others, were found secreted in her bustle. After being driven away from Mr. Davis's she went to W. W. Gillis's, on the suburb of the village, for the purpose, as she said, of getting him to sell some real estate in Washington for her. Persons who knew of the theft were surprised to see Miss Sampson there, in the midst of a social party, in which she took a conspicuous part. Upon being informed of the character of her visitor, Mr. and Mrs. Gillis shipped her to Washington. She was dressed in a black alpaca dress, is about five feet eight inches, stout, fair, with short hair and light eyes, talks freely and has the appearance of having seen a good deal of the world.

The trial of Mr. William L. Royall and others, indicted by the grand jury of the Hustings Court of Richmond for soliciting suits against the State, has been fixed for the February term.

The directors of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company have appointed a committee to negotiate with the East Tennessee Road for a union of the two systems.



## ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

## THE EXECUTION OF CLUVERIUS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—The Governor, up to 10:45, had taken no action in the case, and preparations for the execution, which was to take place about 12:30, were proceeding with, and in a few minutes everything was in readiness at the jail.

At 12:33 it was announced that Cluverius would be hanged within the next hour, as there was no hope of the Governor interfering. Ten thousand people were around the jail and about two hundred and fifty inside.

It was at one time supposed there would be still further delay in the execution, as a clothier came to the jail at 12:15 with a black suit of clothes and proceeded to try them on the condemned man. If the clothing had not fit another suit would have been brought, which would, of course, have delayed matters. At 12:30 p. m. Mr. Beverly Crump returned to the jail from his last visit to the Governor and announced that the Governor refused to interfere, and at eight minutes past one o'clock Cluverius was taken from the jail to the yard and hanged. He died without any confession, and, speaking through Dr. Hatcher, his minister, said that in this moment of death, nearing the grave, he had no feeling of ill-will towards any man on earth. He died by strangulation.

## DETAILS OF THE EXECUTION.

As early as 9 a. m. people began to gather in the vicinity of the jail, and by noon every approach to that place was packed with human beings. House tops and hill sides near the jail from which a sight into the jail yard could be had were also crowded. Admission to the jail was had only through tickets issued by City Sergeant Smith, who, though chary in giving them out, admitted over two hundred persons.

The prisoner passed a sleepless night, most of the time being spent with Beverly Crump, one of his counsel, who has done everything to save or extend his life, and who remained with him till two a. m., and from that hour until 6 o'clock Cluverius was engaged in prayer and at intervals in singing hymns; from 6 o'clock until 9 he slept soundly and then arose and ate his breakfast of tenderloin beef steak, mushrooms and egg omelette. Shortly after noon, Crump, who had been to see the Governor, returned to jail and announced that the Executive power would not be interposed.

Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Hatcher came to the jail about 11 o'clock and remained with the prisoner to the last, administering religious consolation and praying with him. At noon a new suit of black clothes was brought to the jail and the prisoner donned them. At two minutes to one o'clock the death procession was formed, consisting of Sergeant Smith, two deputies, Rev. Dr. Hatcher and the prisoner, the latter having his hands tied in front and his body from the neck to the ankles enveloped in an old fashioned lady's waterproof cloak. From the cell the march progressed along the corridor and down two flights of stairs to the lower court of the jail and then into the yard fronting the cells of the white prisoners. Forty policemen were on duty to keep back the crowd. The prisoner, though thin and pale, moved with steady steps to the scaffold, which he ascended in the same quiet manner and stood on the trap. Sergeant Smith then read the death warrant or a copy of the judgment of the court, which the prisoner listened to with bowed head and apparent close attention. When the Sergeant had concluded he asked the doomed man if he had anything to say, and Cluverius replied, "No sir; nothing at all," his voice being scarcely audible.

Dr. Hatcher then knelt and offered a feeling and fervent prayer, and when he had finished he turned to the prisoner, who said a few words in a low tone, and Dr. Hatcher, turning to the crowd in the yard, said: "I am requested by the prisoner to utter one word for him and that is, that in this moment of death he carries to the grave no feeling of ill-will towards any man on earth."

Dr. Hatcher then left the scaffold, and raising both hands as he went out he said, "The prisoner asserted his innocence to the last." Just before leaving the cell, when Dr. Hatcher had gone, Deputy Sergeant Allen tied the prisoner's knees tightly together, put the rope around his neck and adjusted the black cap and hood. Everything being ready, Sergeant Smith gave the signal and at eight minutes after one o'clock the trap was sprung. There was a sudden swish, a clang of the falling trap door and the next instant the body of Cluverius was the end of the rope, over ten feet below where he had been standing. The rope, which was made of parti-colored silk, stretched over a foot, and the toes of the hanged man nearly touched the brick pavement beneath. A minute of quiet ensued, and then there was considerable struggling on the part of the dying man, lasting several minutes, together with heavy stentorian breathing, indicating that death was being produced by strangulation. After hanging sixteen minutes the physicians pronounced the body dead, and twenty minutes after the trap was sprung, the body was taken down and placed in a plain wooden coffin and turned over to the undertaker to be prepared for burial at his former home, in King and Queen county.

## Valuable Residence Burned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The residence at No. 1,901, Prairie avenue, about to be occupied by Norman B. Ream, was found to be on fire at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ream had only recently purchased the property, had moved a great deal of valuable furniture into it, and was soon to have taken possession. The flames, which started in the basement, ran up the flues and set the upper portion of the building on fire. When the firemen reached the place the flames had obtained such a hold, but little could be done beyond guarding adjoining property from a similar fate. Considerable of the furniture was saved. The loss will reach \$150,000. The insurance is not yet known.

## Any Small Boy, with a Stick.

can kill a tiger—if the tiger happens to be found when only a little cub. So consumption, that deadliest and most feared of diseases in this country, can assuredly be conquered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" be employed early.

An old man named Grigsby, died in Rappahannock county last week, 77 years of age, and the doctors pronounce his disease genuine leprosy.

## To-day's Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1887.

## SENATE.

Mr. Sabin introduced a bill to amend the act of March 2, 1875, granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Sewell, from the conference committee on the bill making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, made a report, reducing the appropriation from \$600,000 to \$400,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution directing the commissioners of the District of Columbia to report the number of licensed dealers in intoxicating liquors, wholesale and retail, in the District, the rate of licenses and the authority under which they are granted. Adopted.

The Senate at 12:40 resumed the consideration of the interstate commerce bill and was addressed by Mr. Hoar.

## HOUSE.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting apart to-day, and next Friday after the morning hour, for the consideration of Senate bills upon the private calendar, except pension bills. Adopted.

Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, submitted the conference report on the electoral count bill, and it was agreed to without debate or division.

After the reception of a number of committee reports, the House went into the committee of the whole, for the consideration of Senate bills upon the private calendar.

## German Reichstag Dissolved.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The fate of the army bill was settled to-day by the Reichstag adversely to the government, and action was immediately taken to dissolve the chamber. On the reassembling of the Reichstag Herr Von Stauffenberg's amendment limiting the duration of the bill to three years was voted upon and the amendment was carried, the vote being 186 to 154. The conservatives, imperialists and national liberals voted with the minority. The socialists and most of the Alsatian members abstained from voting. Prince Bismarck immediately read an imperial message dissolving the Reichstag.

## Explosion on a Railroad Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—The residents on Post street, between Larkin and Polk streets, were startled between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening by the sound of a tremendous explosion and by the shattering of glass about their ears. A dynamite cart ridge had been placed on the track of the Larkin street branch of the Sutter street cable road, and had exploded under dummy No. 34. The dummy was completely wrecked, and the windows of the car and of the houses in the vicinity were demolished. Several people were injured.

## A Chinaman's Revenge.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 14.—A special to the Oregonian from North Yakima, Washington Territory, says: A Chinaman at work on the Northern Pacific road at Clallam having a quarrel with two of his countrymen placed a giant powder cartridge between them while they were asleep, and after lighting the fuse fled to a place of safety. The explosion blew away the entire side of one of the men, and mutilated the other so badly that he cannot recover.

## Ingalls Exonerates Mosby.

The statement that Col. J. S. Mosby had discovered in the War Department letters which had passed between Gen. Pleasanton and Gen. Rufus Ingalls relative to a plan to bribe Col. Mosby to desert the Confederate cause having been shown to Gen. Ingalls that officer said: "I do not wish to be brought into any prominence in this matter, inasmuch as I see that Gen. Pleasanton has been quoted as characterizing the letters as forgeries, and I do not desire to be made to appear as contradicting him. As a matter of fact, however, I recollect the letters distinctly, but I presume Gen. Pleasanton has forgotten all about the matter. At the cavalry engagement at Brandy Station Gen. Pleasanton was no doubt flooded with reports and suggestions from other persons, and among other things it was probably suggested to him that Col. Mosby could be bribed, and thus, I have no doubt, he came to send his dispatch of June 12, 1863, to me. Now, I did not have then and have not now any idea that Colonel Mosby or any other leading Confederate officer could be bribed. I had the highest respect for Col. Mosby then. Didn't he come very near capturing me two or three times? And since the war my respect for him has not diminished. My reply to Gen. Pleasanton shows that I had very little confidence in the scheme to bribe Col. Mosby, but I had no objection then to his being bribed, if it could be done. Bribe him? Why, yes, if you can. Col. Mosby was very active about that time, and he inflicted much injury on our troops, and might have done more if he had known all that we did. In the retrograde movement made at that time to cover Washington, 5,000 quartermaster's wagons were strung out miles in front of the army, and Col. Mosby might, if he had known, do destroyed these supplies. Col. Mosby could not feel hurt by Gen. Pleasanton's letter, which contained a suggestion which no doubt had been brought to him by some one who thought that it could be carried into effect."

The strike at Newport News is about over, Gen. Wickham maintaining his ground. Some of the knights of labor of Norfolk are disposed to resent the assumption of authority on the part of John J. Kelly, of New York, in ordering and assuming the direction of the strike, and it is probable that Kelly will, sooner or later, hear something in regard to his action.

## The Strike at Newport News is about over.

Gen. Wickham maintaining his ground. Some of the knights of labor of Norfolk are disposed to resent the assumption of authority on the part of John J. Kelly, of New York, in ordering and assuming the direction of the strike, and it is probable that Kelly will, sooner or later, hear something in regard to his action.

Don't let neuralgia and rheumatism get rooted in the system, but kill them with Salvation Oil.  
Hot drinks should be avoided in cold weather. They have a tendency to weaken the lungs and throat. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for coughs.

## COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Commonwealth vs. Weller &amp; Son.

From the Corporation Court of the city of Lynchburg. Reversed, Judge Lacy delivering the opinion.

Harnsberger, et al., vs. Cochran and others. From the Circuit Court of Rockingham county. Affirmed, Judge Fauntleroy delivering the opinion.

Dillard against Central Virginia Iron Company. From the Circuit Court of Amherst county. Affirmed, Judge Richardson delivering the opinion.

Harper's administrator vs. McViegh. From the Circuit Court of Loudoun county. Affirmed, Judge Hinton delivering the opinion.

Abernathy vs. Phillips. From the Circuit Court of Lunenburg county. Affirmed, Judge Richardson delivering the opinion.

Commonwealth vs. Booker and fifty-seven other cases. From the Corporation Court of the city of Lynchburg. Reversed, Judge Hinton delivering the opinion.

Gibson vs. Burgess et al. Rehearing denied.

Parvis, admr., vs. Wolfe's administrator. Appeal refused to decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of Frederick county on the 30th of November, 1885.

Reed vs. Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Co. and others. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond on the 14th of December, 1886.

Apperson vs. Dowdy and wife. Argued by Thomas S. Martin, esq., for appellants and Col. R. T. Hubbard for appellant, and submitted.

Hexter et al. vs. Sulphur Mines Co. and others. Dismissed for failure to print.

Wells' admr. vs. Ayres, et al. Cause put on privileged docket.

Noble, et al., vs. Davis & Co. Argued by E. S. Brown, esq., for appellants.

MISS MAHONE'S DEBUT.—Mrs. William Mahone gave a reception to introduce her lovely daughter, Miss Otella Mahone, at the annex of this Arlington, in Washington, on Wednesday evening (from 3 to 6). Mrs. Mahone wore a trained dress of champagne velvet, with a front of butterfly-brocaded silk. Miss Mahone, the debutante, wore a delicate tulle of white tulle over white satin, an exquisite toilet of lavender silk and white lace. Both ladies wore a broad shawl of moire at the back. The ladies were of satin, cut low, and was edged, and the skirt garlanded with white lilies and roses. Miss Mahone carried an armful of flowers, the gifts of admirers. Miss Sherman wore a pretty white toilet. Mrs. J. F. Jones wore an exquisite toilet of lavender silk and white lace. Both ladies were of the reception party. A sumptuous collation was served in the south parlor, the back of the table being banked with flowers. Guest list, arriving until 7 o'clock.

Charles B. Farwell has been nominated by the republicans in the Illinois Legislature for United States Senator to succeed the late John A. Logan.

## MEDICINAL.

## CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives relief at once and cures COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Cures from insupportable drugs and offensive odors. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50cts. at drug stores, by mail, 60cts. ELY BROS., DRUGGISTS, OREGON, N. Y.

## Astrologist in Town!

A LADY WHO IS ABLE TO MAKE MOST RE MARKABLE PREDICTIONS

At last we have found the only reliable European astrologist. Would you know your future? If so, we recommend to consult Madame Mitchell on love and marriage, divorce, lawsuits, removals and speculations of all kinds. She can tell you what you are best adapted for, and how to make money; locate hidden treasure; shows you a correct likeness of your future partner; brings together those separated, and removes evil influences; locates diseases and tells what time the planet of fortune will benefit you. Residence No. 32 south Royal street, between King and Prince. Consultation fee, Ladies, 50 cents; Gentlemen, \$1. Jan 14-17

## AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE, ONE NIGHT ONLY, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

The Great New York Success,

The Boy Tramp, or the Maniac Mother.

The Accomplished Emotional Actress, MME. NEVILLE, AND HER SON AUGUSTIN.

The only boy comedian now before the public supported by a selected cast of Metropolitan Artists.

THE GREATEST OF ALL DRAMAS. Admission 15, 25 and 35c. Seats on sale at Summers & Allen's drug store. Jan 13-16

## LADIES' GOODS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN GOODS FOR EVENING WEAR.

J. C. Hutchinson, Importer, 907 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Washington, D. C.